French Constitution Concluded

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 133 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, September 7, 1793. [Whole No. 455.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-town & Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the month of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

War Department,

August 1st, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March last, and which will become payable on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans, within the States respectively under the usual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

Treasury Department,

August 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 14th day of September next inclusively, to furnish by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the use of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Clasps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Vests,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of suits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles must be agreeably to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered. sept 14s.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscribtions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of subscription papers, and by the Editor, at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

HELVIDIUS—No. III.

IN order to give color to a right in the Executive to exercise the Legislative power of judging whether there be a cause of war in a public stipulation—two other arguments are subjoined by the writer to that last examined.

The first is simply this, "It is the right and duty of the Executive to judge of and interpret those articles of our treaties which give to France particular privileges, *in order to the enforcement of those privileges*," from which it is stated as a necessary consequence, that the Executive has certain other rights, among which is the right in question.

This argument is answered by a very obvious distinction, The first right is essential to the execution of the treaty *as a law in operation*, and interferes with no right invested in another Department. The second is not essential to the execution of the treaty or any other law; on the contrary the article to which the right is applied, cannot as has been shewn, from the very nature of it be *in operation* as a law without a previous declaration of the Legislature; and all the laws to be enforced by the Executive remain in the mean time precisely the same, whatever be the disposition or judgment of the Executive, This second right would also interfere with a right acknowledged to be in the Legislative Department.

If nothing else could suggest this distinction to the writer, he ought to have been reminded of it by his own words "in order to the enforcement of those privileges"—was it in order to *the enforcement* of the article of guaranty, that the right is ascribed to the Executive?

The other of the two arguments reduces itself into the following form: The Executive has the right to receive public Ministers; this right includes the right of deciding, in the case of a revolution, whether the new government sending the Minister, ought to be recognized or not; and this again, the right to give or refuse operation to pre-existing treaties.

The power of the Legislature to declare war and judge of the causes for declaring it, is one of the most express and explicit parts of the Constitution. To endeavor to abridge or *effect it* by strained inferences, and by hypothetical or singular occurrences, naturally warns the reader of some lurking fallacy.

The words of the Constitution are "he (the President) shall receive Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls." I shall not undertake to examine what would be the precise extent and effect of this function in various cases which fancy may suggest, or which time may produce. It will be more proper to observe in general, and every candid reader will second the observation, that little if any thing more was intended by the clause, than to provide for a particular mode of communication, *almost* grown into a right among modern nations; by pointing out the department of the government, most proper for the ceremony of admitting public Ministers, of examining their credentials, and of authenticating their title to the privileges anexed to their character by the law of nations. This being the apparent design of the Constitution, it would be highly improper to magnify the function into an important prerogative, even where no rights of other departments could be affected by it.

To shew that the view here given of the clause is not a new construction, invented or strained for a particular occasion—I will take the liberty of recurring to the cotemporary work already quoted, which contains the obvious and original gloss put on this part of the Constitution by its friends and advocates.

"The President is also to be authorised to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers. This, though it has been a rich theme of declamation, is more a matter of *dignity* than of *authority*. It is a circumstance, that will be *without consequence* in the administration of the government, and it is far more convenient that it should be arranged in this manner, than that there should be a necessity for convening the Legislature or one of its branches upon every arrival of a foreign Minister, though it were merely to take the place of a departed predecessor." Fed. vol. II. p. 237.

Had it been foretold in the year 1788 when this work was published, that before the end of the year 1793, a writer, assuming the merit of being a friend to the Constitution, would appear, and gravely maintain, that this function, which was to be *without consequence* in the administration of the government, might have the consequence of deciding on the validity of revolutions in favor of liberty, "of putting the United States in a condition to become an associate in war,"—nay "of laying the Legislature under an *obligation* of *declaring* war," what would have been thought and said of so visionary a prophet?

The moderate opponents of the Constitution would probably have disowned his extravagance. By the advocates of the Constitution, his prediction must have been treated as "an experiment on public credulity, dictated either by a deliberate intention to deceive, or by the overflowings of a zeal too intemperate to be ingenious."

But how does it follow from the function to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers that so consequential a prerogative may be exercised by the Executive? When a foreign Minister presents himself, two questions immediately arise: Are his credentials from the existing and acting government of his country? Are they properly authenticated? These questions belong of necessity to the Executive; but they involve no cognizance of the question, whether those exercising the government have the right along with the possession. This belongs to the nation, and to the nation alone, on whom the government operates. The questions before the Executive are merely questions of fact; and the Executive would have precisely the same right, or rather be under the same necessity of deciding them, if its function was simply to receive *without any discretion to reject* public Ministers. It is evident, therefore, that if the Executive has a right to reject a public Minister it must be founded on some other consideration than a change in the government or the persons of the government; and consequently a right to refuse to acknowledge a new government cannot be implied by the right to refuse a public Minister.

It is not denied that there may be cases in which a respect to the general principles of liberty, the essential rights of the people, or the over-ruling sentiments of humanity, might require a government, whether new or old, to be treated as an illegitimate despotism. Such are in fact discussed and admitted by the most approved authorities. But they are great and extraordinary cases, by no means submitted to so limited an organ of the national will as the Executive of the United States; and certainly not to be brought, by any torture of words, within the right to receive Ambassadors.

That the authority of the Executive does not extend to question, whether an existing government ought to be recognized or not, will still more clearly appear from an examination of the next inference of the writer, to wit, that the Executive has a right to give or refuse activity and operation to pre-existing treaties.

If there be a principle that ought not to be questioned within the United States, it is, that every nation has a right to abolish an old government and establish a new one. This principle is not only recorded in every public archive, written in every American heart, and sealed with the blood of a host of American martyrs; but is the only lawful tenure by which the United States hold their existence as a nation.

It is a principle incorporated with the above, that governments are established for the national good and are organs of the national will.

From these two principles results a third, that treaties formed by the government, are treaties of the nation, unless otherwise expressed in the treaties.

Another consequence is that a nation, by exercising the right of changing the organ of its will, can neither disengage itself from the obligations, nor forfeit the benefits of its treaties. This is a truth of vast importance, and happily rests with sufficient firmness on its own authority. To silence or prevent cavil, I insert however, the following extracts: "Since then such a treaty (a treaty not *personal* to the sovereign) directly relates to "the body of the State, it subsists though the "form of the republic happens to be changed, "and though it should be even transformed "into a monarchy—For the State and the "nation are always the same whatever changes are made in the form of the government—and the treaty concluded with the "nation, remains in force as long as the "nation exists." Vattel, B. II. § 185—"It follows that as a treaty, notwithstanding the change of a democratic government into a monarchy, continues in force "with the new King, in like manner; if a "*monarchy* becomes a *republic*, the treaty "made with the King does not expire on "that account, unless it was manifestly personal." Burlam. part IV, c. IX, § 16, ¶6.

As a change of government then makes no change in the obligations or rights of the party to a treaty, it is clear that the Executive can have no more right to suspend or prevent the operation of a treaty, on account of the change, than to suspend or prevent the operation, where no such change has happened. Nor can it have any more right to suspend the operation of a treaty in force as a law, than to suspend the operation of any other law. *(To be continued.)*

Tonnage of Vessels which have been entered at the Custom-House, port of Charleston, in the months of January, February and March, 1793.

	Tons.	Dolls.	Cts.
Foreign vessels	16,363	8184	05
American do.	12,852	771	18
Licensed do.	2,847	110	86
Tons	31,068	9,066	9

Lateſt Foreign Advices,

Received per the Ship Ellice, Captain Harvey, arrived at New-York.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *July* 13.

THIS morning one of his Majeſty's meſſengers arrived with a diſpatch from Col. Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

"*Eſtreux, July* 10, 1793.

"SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor of Conde has this day conſented to ſurrender that place to the Imperial forces under the command of the Prince of Wirtemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for ſome time paſt.

"The Auſtrian troops are to be put in immediate poſſeſſion of the detached works, and of one of the gates of the town (that leading to Tournay). The garriſon is to ſurrender as priſoners of war, and to march out upon the 13th.——The other articles of the capitulation are not yet arranged.

"This is a conqueſt of the utmoſt importance; Conde being one of the ſtrongeſt places of this frontier, requiring but a ſmall garriſon for its defence, commanding the navigation of the river Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

"I have the honour to be,
"With the greateſt reſpect,
"Sir, your moſt obedient,
"humble ſervant,
"JA. MURRAY."

ESTREUX, July 10.

We have juſt now received intelligence that Conde ſurrendered by capitulation, about one P. M. this day. The whole garriſon are made priſoners of war—they amount to between 15 and 18 hundred men fit for ſervice; the reſt are in the hoſpitals, where every aſſiſtance is now giving them, as they were in abſolute want of both proviſions and medicines. Thus has Conde fallen, after ſtanding a three months blockade, at the commencement of which the garriſon amounted to 4,000 men, one half of whom are now ſick.—The ſurrender of this town opens to us the Scheldt, as far as Valenciennes. It beſides affords us a proper place for eſtabliſhing magazines, and will enable us to ſend a reinforcement of troops to the army before Valenciennes.

BARCELONA, June 9.

Our fleet, conſiſting of 27 ſhips of the line, and 7 frigates, entered this port again, and put on ſhore 1200 Frenchmen, made priſoners in the iſland of St. Peters & Antiocho; after which the fleet ſet ſail again for its further deſtination.

The Spaniſh fleet, partly at ſea and partly ready for ſailing, conſiſts of 8 ſhips of 112 guns, 1 of 94, 1 of 90, 3 of 84, 3 of 80, 26 of 74, 2 of 68, 5 of 64, 4 of 58, and 31 frigates of 34 guns—beſides a great number of other armed veſſels, in all 136 veſſels, carrying 5,736 guns, and 44,381 men.

This fleet was fitted out at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena. The *Chefs de Eſcadre* belonging to it are Meſſ. Lopez, Carrizoſa, Morens, Daciz, Mugnos, Meliurejo, and Gravina.

TURIN.

Extract of a Letter from the Combined Army in the County of Nice.

June 26, 1793.

"In the official reports of the actions between our troops and the French on the 8th and 12th inſtant, the loſſes were eſtimated according to the firſt information. According to a more exact review, it appears that the loſs on our ſide was only about 800 men, officers included, while that of the enemy amounts to about 4000.

LOWER ELBE, July 5.

The firſt ſitting of the Diet at Grodno was attended with much ſtrife and debate. But their ſigning of the inſtrument, for the diviſion of the country, had not taken place when the laſt intelligence came away. In fine, their animoſities roſe to ſuch a height, that the King was at length obliged to prorogue their ſittings till the 19th.

FRANKFORT, July 7.

Bournonville, the late French Miniſter at War, with his Adjutant, and the four Commiſſioners of the National Convention, with their ſuite, who were confined priſoners at Ehreubrieſten, were brought hither in ſeven carriages the day before yeſterday, and ſet out yeſterday at 6 o'clock in the morning for Egra in Bohemia.

HAVRE, June 29.

Vice Admiral Truguet has written the following letter to the National Convention:

"Three months have paſſed, and Europe, aſtoniſhed, aſks what has become of the marine and the ſeamen of France? Our Levant trade is nearly ruined; the contagion of inſubordination increaſes, and our enemies cruize on our coaſts, and threaten us. How can we bear the idea of even the momentary ſuperiority of the Spaniards?—What ſhame for a Republican heart, for a French ſailor!

"Citizen Preſident, I ought to tell you the truth: We have the moſt impoſing force, the beſt ſhips in the world, excellent ſeamen, who burn with patriotiſm and courage; but I know not what lethargy prevents the execution of the plans which I have propoſed. An inviſible ariſtocracy maintains in our ports a criminal agitation, which diſgraces and ruins us. Thunder over the guilty. Diſcipline is the firſt law of armies: the naval force of Toulon know it.—It is obedience which enſures ſucceſs and glory. I am ready to die for my country; but I would die conqueror.

(Signed) "TRUGUET."

PARIS, July 10.

The recruiting and levies of men to encounter the armies of Eure and Calvados, are ſtill ſubject to a thouſand difficulties. The Pariſians ſay, "We will not be butchered—what can we, an handful of men, do againſt ſo many powerful departments? or why ſhould we not embrace them as friends and brothers? We cannot think of being thus diſpatched; let your commiſſioners ſupply our place, and carry with them the olive-branch of negociation."

On the 8th inſtant, the committee of public welfare of the National Convention, otherwiſe called Marat's committee, was impeached in the Jacobin Club. Chabot ſaid, there were but three honeſt men in that committee, all Partizans of the Mountain, viz. Jeanbon St. Andre, St. Juſt, and Couthon.

The council general of the commons inſiſt on the contingents being furniſhed by the ſections; and their obſtinacy may occaſion ſerious diſturbances.

The departments advance their forces againſt the capital, and ſeveral other provinces join the the league. That of La Manche is on the point of declaring itſelf in a ſtate of inſurrection. The towns of Carentan and St. Loo, have ſignified their wiſh to march to Paris.

At Coutance they talk of ſupporting the Moderates.

A ſociety under the name of the Charabots (a word ſynonimous to that of Sans Culottes) has been eſtabliſhed. It conſiſts of 700 members, who all profeſs the ſame principles as the department of Calvados.

The waggons of the army on the coaſts ſet off from Caen this day, laden with bread & flower, for the army of the departments at Evreux.

The forces of the department of Iſle and Vilaine put themſelves on their march on the 6th inſtant. That of Port l'Orient has reached Caen; the central aſſembly at Caen has publiſhed a proclamation, that their forces only go to Paris to fraternize with the Pariſians, and to cement the tottering ſtatue of liberty.

The camp of Weiſſenbourg was ſtruck on the 3d inſtant, and removed to the diſtance of three leagues from Landau. The whole line is on a ſteep eminence, which commads the ſurrounding plain. The army of the Rhine is to move thence in a few days.

Municipality of Paris, July 3.

Eleven Sections, either in a body, or by a deputation, came to announce to the Council their acceptance of the Conſtitutional Act.

A Gendarme having arrived from Vernon, announced, that the Citizens of Evereux were marching againſt Paris with eight pieces of cannon, and that they had already ſeized on Paſſy near Evrenx.

A great many addreſſes were read from different departments and popular ſocieties, which adhered to the conduct of the Pariſians on the 31ſt of May.

JULY 4.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Council of the Temple, July 3—*Half paſt nine o'clock at night.*

"We the Commiſſioners on duty entered the apartment of Maria Antoniette, to whom we notified the reſolution of the Committee of Public Welfare of the National Convention of the 1ſt of July. After many entreaties, the widow of Capet finally reſolved to deliver up to us her ſon, who has been conducted to the apartment deſigned for him by the Council of the Temple, and committed to the care of Citizen Simon, who received the charge. We obſerved farther, that this ſeparation was affected with all the ſenſibility that could be expected in ſuch a circumſtance, in which the Magiſtrates of the People evinced all the indulgence compatible with the ſeverity of their functions."

JULY 5.

Deputies ſent from the city of Vernon, denounced the Adminiſtrators of the department of Eure, and expoſed the wretched ſituation of Vernon, on account of the Counter Revolutionary Army, which was only two leagues from that city.

The following letter from Vernon to the Convention was then read:

"For three days the tocſin has ſounded in the environs of this city; by mere force we have ſet on foot 20.000 men; but they have no cannon. Paſſy, two leagues only from Paris, is taken, and Evreux marches 10,000 men."

A member obſerved, that he was ſurpriſed at the indifference of the Pariſians at the bad news received from La Vendee. "Then (ſaid he) the enemy were at 60 or 80 leagues from Paris; but at preſent, when they are at Vernon, 16 leagues only from Paris, I cannot conceive why they ſhould be ſo tranquil. Will you wait, Citizens, to ſee the ſmoke of the enemy's camp upon the heights of Paris, before you arm and defend yourſelves?—It was determined, that the Members of the Council ſhould repair to their Sections, to inform them of the details given by the Deputies of Vernon, and to invite the Citizens to take efficacious meaſures. When they were on the point of repairing to their Sections, they were prevented by the arrival of three Deputies of the Committee of Public Safety of the Convention, who came to confirm the diſagreeable news from the Department of Eure; and to engage the Pariſians to fly to the ſuccour of their brethren. They have been led aſtray, ſaid the Speaker, by the manœuvres of Buzot and of Pethion. We muſt go to inſtruct them, end open their eyes. I will will repair to Evreux with my colleagues—I am acquainted, and have there the eſteem of the public; we will ſpeak, and remove their errors."

JULY 6.

A letter from the Commiſſioners in the Temple, accompanied by a certificate from the Surgeon and Phyſician, ſtated, that the female Citizen Tizon, the late keeper of the Royal family, required to be removed to ſome private houſe for medical aſſiſtance. The Council decreed, that Tizon ſhould be conveyed to the hoſpital called Hotel Dieu, to be there taken care of at the expence of the Commonalty.

The Council General then reſolved, that Simon and his wife ſhould remain with the ſon of Capet, and receive the ſame ſalary which was granted to Tizon and his wife, in the ſervice of the late King, Louis XVI.

JULY 7.

The following extract of a letter from Felix, National Commiſſioner in La Vendee, was read:

July 3.

"The repreſentatives of the people, Tallien, Richard, and Bodieu, have juſt formed a military commiſſion, which pronounces ſentence of death, without appeal or adjournment, upon all military tranſgreſſions, and upon the Emigrants, and refractory prieſts, who ſhall not have ſubmitted to the laws of tranſportation.

"P. S. July 5—3 o'clock A. M.

"This inſtant intelligence has been tranſmitted to us, by a letter from General Biron, announcing that the Rebels have been completely defeated about Ancenis; that 8000 of them were killed, 700 taken priſoners, and 40 pieces of cannon captured.

"General Menou juſt informs me, that Nantz is in the beſt ſtate of defence, and that the army of the coaſts of Rochelle is combined in the beſt manner imaginable."

Sitting of the Jacobins, July 5.

General Cuſtine was denounced—and a letter from Evreux, of the 1ſt of July, ſtated as follows:

"This city is in a ſtate of counter-revolution; an army aſſembles within its walls—the ſtorm roars—the exploſion is at hand!"

A letter was read from Dijon, dated 27th of June, in the following terms:

"Friends and brothers, ſound the *tocſin*—we fly to your relief; we will make a rampart of our bodies to the authors of the inſurrection of the 31ſt of May and 2d of June."

Cæſar Raoaud, defender of oppreſſed patriots, wrote from Toulon the 27th of June, that the city of Marſeilles was in open revolt; that this perfidious city was going to cauſe to be burnt, by the hands of the public executioner, the decrees of the Convention; that the effigy of the laſt tyrant was ſold publicly at Verſailles; where it was publicly declared that Louis was aſſaſſinated without being heard. The ariſtocrats, who were in force, ſaid, that before they ſet out for Vendee, they would rid Paris of the Septembriſeurs.

Many perſons at the ſame time denounced Cuſtine; they painted him as an atrocious fellow, without morals, without principles, and without talents; addicted to every vice. At length a member deſired that this Nero ſhould be guillotined.

The ſociety of Chalons atteſted its attachment to the Mountain and the Jacobins.—"This Mountain (ſay they) has not been delivered of a mouſe, as the wicked pretended it would, but of a good conſtitution."

National Convention, July 8.

Letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the Army on the ſide of Breſt.

Nantes, July 2.

"The reports which we have received, prove that the plunderers have not yet evacuated the environs. They fire, from time to time, red-hot bullets into the ſuburbs; but we cannonade them vigorouſly."

Letter from the ſame—July 3.

"Citizens Colleagues,

"We had reaſon to inform you that the robbers were yet near us. In fact, they have ſhewed themſelves on the other ſide of the bridge. To-day we go to meet them. We have obliged them to retire. We have made 20 priſoners, and brought ſome cattle into the city. This little action will not prevent us from marching to Ancenis, to which place the French army directs its march at preſent."

JULY 9.

Richard—"I alſo have news to communicate. Here is the Poſtſcript of one of our Commiſſioners with the Army of the North, dated Crambray, July 7:—"Valenciennes made yeſterday a terrible *ſortie*, which deſtroyed all the enemy's works, and coſt them a great many men, to ſuch a degree that they will no longer be able to take any poſition to attack the place."

LONDON, July 15.

The Albemarle is the ſhip coming from Bombay with cotton, which has been taken by the French, and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Bruſſels Gazette informs, that the 40 bombs, which were ſet on fire by a ſhot from Valenciennes, blew up without wounding a ſingle man. It does not however tell us how many were killed. When men are killed they are never included in the liſt of the wounded.

JULY 19.

On the 5th inſt. the National Convention of France paſſed an act of navigation, on a principle ſimilar to that from which this country has derived ſo many advantages.

The Duke of York had, at the time of his laſt diſpatches, received accounts up to the 10th, and he was thereby informed, that M. Grſton, after his defeat by Weſterman, had rallied and given him battle, in which he gained a ſignal victory, and had taken 12 pieces of cannon.

Another embarkation of 4000 troops for the continent is ordered to be forwarded with all poſſible expeditiou.

The petition from Glaſgow againſt the war, will be ſigned by many thouſand names; and there is no doubt but the patriotiſm, the conſtitutional zeal and loyalty of every manufacturing town throughout the three kingdoms, will expreſs its opinions in the ſame reſpectful, temperate, and manly way.

United States.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 28.

WE are authoriſed to inform the public, that the buildings in the new Federal City are rapidly advancing: the Preſident's houſe is built one ſtory high; the Capitol and Hotel are in a conſiderable ſtate of forwardneſs, and there are upwards of fifty houſes finiſhed, among which are a number of capital brick buildings. There are upwards of 820 of the beſt artiſts and mechanics in the world now employed in the conſtruction of that city.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

In conſequence of Communications from the Preſident of the United States, his Excellency the Governor, on Monday laſt, ordered a party from the garriſon at Caſtle-Iſland to take poſſeſſion of the two prizes to the Roland French-commiſſioned privateer; which were yeſterday brought to a wharf, and ſtripped of their ſails. The privateer, we underſtand, is ordered to depart our port immediately. This vigilant conduct of our Executive, gives great ſatisfaction to his fellow citizens.

PROCEEDINGS *relative to the* PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION *of* NEUTRALITY.

TAUNTON, *Maſſachuſetts.*

At a full and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Taunton, held on the 19th of Auguſt, 1793—

A letter from the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. was read, communicating certain reſolutions entered into by the merchants and others of Boſton, reſpecting the late Proclamation by the Preſident of the United States.

Whereupon it is voted,

THAT there is reaſon to fear, that many ill diſpoſed perſons, hoſtile to our preſent happy conſtitution, are uſing every means to impede and prevent the operation of that conſtitution, and to introdnce confuſion and diſorder, by involving our country in a war.

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town feel it to be their duty to manifeſt their attachment to the Conſtitution of the United States, and their averſion to thoſe meaſures which would tend to deprive them of that peace and ſecurity they now enjoy.

It is therefore voted and reſolved, That the inhabitants of this town do regard the Proclamation by the Preſident of the United States, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war which exiſts among ſome of the nations of Europe; and recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the belligerant powers, as a conſtitutional and moſt wiſe and well timed exertion of the authority veſted in the firſt magiſtrate of the union.

Voted, That a copy be tranſmitted to the Honourable Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq.

Atteſt, JAMES WILLIAMS, *T. C.*

QUINCEY, *Maſſachuſetts.*

To the Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Eſq. Chairman of the committee of Merchants, &c. at Boſton.

Quincey, Auguſt 19th, 1793.

SIR,

THE ſubſcribers have the honor of informing you, that they were appointed by the town of Quincey, at their meeting on the 12th inſt. a committee, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting to the reſpectable committee of merchants and others concerned in trade, of which you are chairman, the ſentiments and doings of that town on the important matters contained in their reſolves paſſed on the 22d of July laſt.

We have accordingly now the ſatisfaction of informing your very reſpectable committee, that at a legal meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Quincey, on Monday the 12th day of Auguſt, 1793, they took into ſerious conſideration the weighty and very intereſting matters, contained in the reſolves of the merchants and others concerned in trade, reſiding in Boſton, by you communicated; and it was their decided opinion, that an attentive conformity, among among all ranks of citizens, to the laws of neutrality, ſo prudently recommended by the Preſident of the United States, in his Proclamation; will be promotive of our greateſt internal harmony and proſperity, as a people: and at the ſame time, procure for us, as a nation, the greateſt reſpectability abroad.

Whereupon, the town unanimouſly voted their concurrence with the forementioned reſolves, as being in their opinion adapted to promote the public good.

The town at the ſame time appointed a ſtanding committee of three reſpectable freeholders, whoſe duty it ſhall be to make ſtrict inquiry, from time to time, of any breach of the laws of neutrality, that may happen within this town, and to give information accordingly.

We have the honor to be, with very great reſpect, your humble ſervants,

RICHARD CRANCH,
BENJ: BEALE,
MOSES BLACK,
} *Committee of the town of Quincey.*

MEDFORD, *Maſſachuſetts.*

At a town-meeting legally aſſembled, at Medford, the following reſolutions were voted, unanimouſly.

Voted, That while we feel an ardent wiſh for the eſtabliſhment of the principles of rational liberty in France, and a deep regret at the interference of other nations with the interior juriſprudence of the French people, we deem it equally for the honor, the intereſt, and the ſafety of the United States, to obſerve a ſtrict and impartial neutrality in the preſent European war.

Voted, That the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, was the reſult of a wiſe and juſt eſtimate of the obligations and intereſts of the American nation; that it is happily calculated to reſtrain the avarice of individuals—to limit the extenſion of the miſeries of war, and to ſecure to the people of the United States, the bleſſings of peace.

Voted, That as we fully concur in the fitneſs and propriety of the ſaid Proclamation, we will, to the utmoſt of our power, ſupport the principles of it.

Voted, That the above reſolutions ſhall be tranſmitted to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. and publiſhed in the Columbian Centinel.

A true copy from the records,
ANDREW HALL, *Town-Clerk.*
Medford, Aug. 26, 1793.

PRINCETON, *New-Jerſey.*

AT a large and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants and citizens of Princeton and its vicinity, convened on the 27th of Auguſt 1793, in conſequence of a circular letter from a committee of the city of Brunſwick, bearing date the 16th day of this month, requeſting a meeting of the citizens of the counties of Somerſet and Middleſex, to take into conſideration the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, with reſpect to the neutrality to be obſerved by the United States in the preſent war.

Mr. Enos Kelſey, was appointed chairman, and the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted:

1ſt. Reſolved, That the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the powers at war, was in our opinion a wiſe, legal, and well timed meaſure of his adminiſtration, and merits our warmeſt approbation.

2d. Reſolved, That in our opinion it is the intereſt and duty of all the good citizens of this ſtate, to ſupport that ſyſtem of neutrality and peace enjoined by the proclamation, and that we will render the magiſtrates of our country, our prompt and decided ſupport to maintain peace, and avoid the calamities of war.

3d. Reſolved, That while we chearfully cooperate in the faithful performance of the treaties of the United States, we will cautiouſly avoid every meaſure which will have a tendency to interrupt that happy tranquility and good order which pervades every part of our government.

4th. Reſolved, That the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, will with great cheerfulneſs, accept the invitation of our fellow citizens of New-Brunſwick, contained in their circular letter; and that the Rev. Doctor John Witherſpoon, Enos Kelſey, and Richard Stockton, be a committee to attend at New-Brunſwick, on the 30th inſt. to repreſent us at the ſaid meeting.

5th. Reſolved, That the ſaid committee be, and it is hereby authoriſed and inſtructed, to join thoſe citizens of the counties of Somerſet and Middleſex, who may meet at New-Brunſwick, in any reſolutions which may be thought proper to expreſs our approbation of the ſaid proclamation—and alſo to join in other reſolutions expreſſive of the indignation we feel at any foreign power or miniſter, attempting to interfere in the internal adminiſtration of the government of the United States.

By order of the meeting,
ENOS KELSEY, Chairman.
Princeton, Auguſt 27, 1793

LANCASTER, *Pennſylvania,*

AT a large and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaſter county, at the court-houſe in the borough of Lancaſter, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of expreſſing their ſentiments of the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, exhorting and warning the citizens of the ſaid ſtates to obſerve a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, &c.

EDWARD HAND, Eſq. *in the Chair,*
MATTHIAS BARTON, *Secretary:*

Reſolved, That we conceive it to be our indiſpenſable duty to expreſs, at this period, our ſentiments reſpecting the late proclamation of the Preſident of the Union, concerning the neutrality of the United States as to the war carried on between the European powers.

Reſolved, That a ſtrict adherence to that neutrality is of the utmoſt conſequence to the true intereſts and happineſs of the community at large, and of this ſtate in particular.

Reſolved, That the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, recommending a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, was a wiſe and prudential meaſure; that it reflects additional luſtre on his character, and demands our higheſt approbation.

Reſolved, That we will uſe every effort in our power to ſupport and maintain the laws and dignity of the United States, being firmly perſuaded that ſuch exertions will effectually contribute to the welfare of every individual.

Reſolved, That it is eſſential to the intereſt and happineſs of the people of the United States that the ſovereignty of the Union be preſerved inviolate; and that every meaſure tending to ſupport the ſame ſhall meet with our warmeſt concurrence; and that no foreign influence on our public councils ought to be countenanced,

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in the public papers.

By order of the meeting,
EDWARD HAND, Chairman.
MATHIAS BARTON, Secretary.
Lancaſter, Auguſt 29th, 1793.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

FROM THE MAIL.

Havre de Grace, June 23, 1793.

Mr. Claypoole,

SIR,

BY the laſt opportunity, I informed you that the Convention had manifeſted a perfect diſpoſition to adhere to the treaty of 78. Since, they have repealed that decree, and American veſſels loaded on account of an enemy, are liable to be brought in to France.

Pleaſe make this public, and oblige,

Sir, your very
Obedient Servant,
T. W. G.

The above was received by the Mary, Capt. Gruel, arrived at N. York, on Wedneſday laſt.—And by which we hear that the Brig Salome ſailed from Havre for Philadelphia, on the 1ſt of July, full of paſſengers.

The following articles of Intelligence are publiſhed in French in Loudon's New-York Diary.

News from France.

Two veſſels arrived from France in 33 days have brought Paris News to the 8th July.

At this period the National Convention had compleated the Conſtitution, decreed a meeting of a new National Convention on the firſt of September, and enjoined the Executive Council to continue the war with the greateſt vigour; to ſuffer no part of the force of the Republic to remain inactive, and to hear of no propoſition for peace on the part of their enemies before the firſt of September. All the French citizens concurred with enthuſiaſm in the execution of this law. The recruiting for the army went on as well as could be deſired, and the ſailors crouded from all parts on board the ſhips of the Republic to ſupport the honor of their flag. Commerce by ſea was ſuſpended, and almoſt all the merchant veſſels are converted into privateers; the prizes which they take are innumerable, and have filled their ports with abundance of property. Their frigates were frequently engaged at the beginning of the campaign, in which the French mariners have ſhewn the greateſt bravery in the different actions. Their enemies have done juſtice to their valour, but affect to believe that the fleet has not been ſufficiently exerciſed to acquire that knowledge of naval tactics, which ſhall render them a match for that of the enemy—Events have proved the contrary. The diviſions of Breſt and Rochefort being united to the number of 27 ſail of the line have compleatly beaten the fleets of England and Holland.—Meantime the fleet from Toulon have fruſtrated the deſigns of the Spaniards on their coaſt and againſt Corſica.

Our armies by land have been equally ſucceſful; the Auſtrians have quitted Valenciennes, being obliged to raiſe the ſiege, after a great many vigorous ſorties, in which we are aſſured they loſt above 10,000 men, and their general the Prince de Cobourg. The ſiege of Liſle is likewiſe raiſed.

The army of the Royaliſts in Britanny is entirelo defended, and they hope that Bernard Larigny, who commanded it, will ſoon fall into the hands of the Republicans, who will not fail to ſhave him with the national Razor.

The publiſhers of the foregoing articles, call themſelves "the ſincere friends of Liberty, good and faithful Frenchmen, aſſociated to publiſh intelligence in which they will always ſpeak the truth, whether agreeable or otherwiſe—for they are not falſe friends who diſguiſe their thoughts, nor are they falſe patriots who flatter their fellow citizens to gain their Confidence."

[*It will be noticed by the reader, that the above accounts are ſaid to be from Paris papers to the 8th July.—The accounts by the Ellice, Capt. Harvey, are to the 19th July, from London—and to the 10th from Valenciennes, when the ſiege was ſtill going on.*]

An expreſs arrived Tueſday at the War-Office, from the Commiſſioners for treating with the Indians North of the Ohio.

We learn that they were not able even to effect a meeting with the body of the hoſtile Indians who were aſſembled at the Rapids of the Miami River which runs into Lake Erie.

The Indians by deputation inſiſted upon the Ohio as the bonndary between them and the United States. But as ſo extenſive a conceſſion was inadmiſſible, and no relaxation of this demand being indicated, the Commiſſioners, who had been waiting at the mouth of Detroit River from the 21ſt of July, left that place on the 17th of Auguſt, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d of the ſame month.

The tribes determined for war, are the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawaneſe, and Miamis; although it is underſtood, that a conſiderable portion even of thoſe were for peace.

It is alſo underſtood that the ſix nations, including Capt. Brant, and his Mohawks—ſtrongly urged the hoſtile Indians to make peace.

Thurſday laſt the Legiſlature of this State adjourned, *ſine die.*

The trial of the Impeachment of the Comptroller General is poſtponed to the next ſeſſion.

Citizen Genet, miniſter of the French Republic, publiſhed a proclamation laſt Tueſday, dated Auguſt 28, in conſequence of the confuſed ſtate of the French fleet now in New-York, by which the unarmed officers and men on board of the Jupiter are ordered to lodgings on ſhore, which are to be paid for by the Miniſter, and that all thoſe who will not re-enter, ſhall receive an exact account of what is due; that Citizen Vreſen take charge of ſaid ſhip, and of Gen. Galbaud, and that he chooſe 2 officers, 40 ſailors, and 6 ſoldiers, who ſhall remain under his orders to guard the ſhip.

Sunday morning laſt arrived at New-York, and anchored in the North river, abreaſt the Jupiter, 74, the privateer ſloop Carmagnole, one of the proſcribed.

Same day ſailed the French Sloop of war Favorite, on a cruiſe.

Laſt Saturday the Britiſh brig Chilcomb, Capt. Kavaniſh, which was taken by the privateer Carmagnole, was delivered up to her former owners, as being an unlawful prize, agreeably to the Preſident of the United States' late inſtructions.

The Britiſh fleet under Lord Howe, was lying at anchor in Torbay, on the 23d July.—Several ſhips of the line, and frigates were lying at the Nore, and in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of London, dated 17th of July laſt, to a gentleman in New-York.

"I muſt refer you to the papers for public news, and only tell you, that it is the prevailing opinion here, that an honorable peace is near at hand. We have had no failures of conſequence for ſome time paſt, and I think the want of money and confidence to ſubſide. Your friends are getting up—I can with great truth aſſure you, our government and the public in general ſhew every diſpoſition to cultivate harmony with your States, and I ſincerely hope, that the rage for privateering may not interfere."

Extract of a letter from Hiſpaniola July 31, 1796.

"The blacks and mulattoes continue in arms, and act in concert with the white troops under the command of the Commiſſaries who at preſent govern the Cape; but you may judge of the ſtrength or permanency of the government when you are informed that by far the greater part of the people in arms are the negroes from the plantations who made the firſt inſurrection—and theſe are now emancipated. The firſt Officers at the Cape, and many other places, next to the Commiſſaries are mulattoes; white people are going out of faſhion, and the black and brown are in vogue.—We may therefore conclude from the conduct of the Commiſſaries, and the complexion of the preſent rulers (though the Commiſſaries are but cyphers) that the Iſland will continue under a black government. The white troops, mulattoes and negroes at the Cape, and the mountain negroes are no more at enmity, their cauſe has become one—the ſound of liberty is echoed through every part of the Iſland.—The ſituation of the virtuous Frenchmen here is truly lamentable—and muſt force a tear from every good American, who knows not only the value of Liberty, but of a good government to protect it."

The Governor's Speech, at the opening the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, contained, among many othar articles, a particular detail of executive proceedings during the receſs, relative to the proclamation of neutrality by the Preſident of the United States.

The following is the Anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives:—

To THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

TO the citizens of Pennſylvania, whoſe agriculture and commerce are the chief ſources of their public and private proſperity, the neceſſity of preſerving towards the belligerent nations of Europe a ſyſtem of the pureſt neutrality, muſt be as obvious as it is important.

A ſtrict adherence to the treaties connecting us with ſome, and an exact obſervance of thoſe duties, which by the laws and cuſtoms of nations, we owe to all the contending parties, can alone, in our opinion, at once preſerve our neutrality, and maintain the dignity of our government—the ſteps taken by the executive of the Union in this critical juncture, appear to have been grounded on thoſe principles, and received not only our ſincere and unanimous approbation, but, unleſs we are deceived, in their ſentiments, we ſpeak the almoſt univerſal voice of our conſtituents.

Influenced by theſe ſentiments, we are happy to find, that on ſeveral occaſions, which have recently occurred, you have with equal promptitude and firmneſs, ſeconded the efforts of the general government, in repreſſing every infringement of the rights of neutrality; nor can we avoid expreſſing our confidence, that a perſeverance in that line of conduct which has hitherto been purſued, will continue to us the friendſhip of Europe, and ſecure to our country the bleſſings of peace.

Having already experienced the calamities peculiarly incident to the progreſs of ſavage warfare, we cannot ſufficiently deprecate the continuance or renewal of them; but ſhould the endeavors made on behalf of the United States to concilitate the hoſtile Indians, prove unſucceſsful, we doubt not, that every juſt and neceſſary exertion will be made by Pennſylvania to aid the operation of the general government, and afford effectual protection to her own citizens.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker.

From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

THE late attempts to miſrepreſent the ſenſe of the people, on certain important political ſubjects, furniſh matter for much ſerious reflection. Shortly after the appearance of the proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States, it was boldly aſſerted, that the Preſident had no right to iſſue it, and that he had miſtaken his duty, the ſenſe of the treaties, and the intereſt of the United States. When the merchants of ſome towns addreſſed him, approbating the declared neutrality, it was ſaid they were only a few tories, Britiſh merchants, and court ſycophants: And now that addreſſes and reſolutions can no longer bear ſuch a comment, endeavors are not wanting to perſuade the people, that it comports more with their duty to be ſilent.

Mr. FENNO,

SOME perſons have expreſſed their ſurprize and indignation, at the ſtinking rhymes which appeared in the National Gazette of laſt Wedneſday.

But why expreſs the leaſt ſurprize?
It is in *courſe* ſuch fumes ariſe;
The fund an endleſs ſource ſupplies!

The "Nation's Gazette" is a ſink—
Whoſe atmoſphere, as quick as wink,
Reminds you there's no time to think.

To Correſpondents.

"ALFRED," *in our next*—Helvidius, *and the French Conſtitution, occaſion the poſtponement.*

The intereſting proceedings of the citizens of all the towns and townſhips in the counties of Middleſex and Somerſet, State of New-Jerſey, were not received in ſeaſon for the laſt Gazette—and are neceſſarily omitted till our next.

Several other favors ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

☞ For the new French Conſtitution, ſee the laſt page.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Holland,	Litten,	Amſterdam
Clermont,	Whippey,	Hull
Schooner Induſtry,	Breen,	N. York

About 4 weeks ago, in lat. 43. long. 40. Capt. Litten ſpoke the Britiſh Packet, Queen Charlotte, bound to New-York, out 4 weeks.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		18/4
3 per Cents,		10/3
Deferred,		11/
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	7	per cent. adv

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

DECREED *by the* NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[*Concluded, from our laſt.*]

Of the National Repreſentation.

27. In caſe of equal votes, the eldeſt is preferred, either to be voted for or elected. In caſe of equal age, chance decides.

28. Every Frenchman, exerciſing the rights of a citizen in any republic is eligible.

29. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.

30. In caſe of refuſal to accept, reſignation, or death of a deputy, the primary aſſemblies who had nominated him replace him.

31. A deputy who has reſigned cannot quit his poſt before his ſucceſſor is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

32. The French people aſſemble every year, on the firſt Tueſday, to proceed to their elections.

33. They proceed to the election whatever be the number of citizens, having a right to vote at it, aſſembled.

24. A primary aſſembly may be extraordinarily convoked, upon the requiſition of a fifth of the citizens having a right to vote at it.

35. The convocation, in this caſe, is made by the municipality of the common place of meeting.

36. Thoſe extraordinary aſſemblies deliberate only in caſe a majority, more than one, of the citizens having a right to vote in them, be preſent.

Of electoral aſſemblies.

37. The citizens in primary aſſemblies name an elector, one for every 200 citizens, counting preſent and abſent; two from 201 to 400; three from 401 to 600.

38. The holding of electoral aſſemblies and the mode of electing is the ſame as in the primary aſſemblies.

Of the legiſlative body.

39. The legiſlative body is one, indiviſible and permanent.

40. The ſeſſion is of one year.

41. The legiſlators meet on the 1ſt of July.

42. A majority is a quorum.

43. The deputies can be queſtioned, accuſed or judged, at no time for opinions expreſſed from their ſeats in the legiſlature.

44. They may for criminal actions, be taken in the fact, but the warrant to arreſt and to cauſe to appear, can only be iſſued againſt them by the legiſlature.

The ſittings of the Legiſlative body.

45. The ſitting of the National Aſſembly ſhall be public.

46. Its journals ſhall be printed.

47. It ſhall not deliberate, unleſs it be compoſed of at leaſt, two hundred members.

48. It ſhall not refuſe any member the right of ſpeaking, in the order in which he has demanded it.

49. It ſhall decide by the voice of the majority of thoſe preſent.

50. Fifty ſhall have the right of calling for the yeas and nays.

51. The aſſembly ſhall have the right of cenſuring the conduct of its members during its meetings.

52. The aſſembly ſhall poſſeſs the immediate juriſdiction of the place in which it holds its ſeſſions, and of ſuch an extent in the neighbourhood as it ſhall itſelf determine.

Of the functions of the legiſlative body.

53. The legiſlative body ſhall enact laws and paſs decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws are compriſed ſuch acts of the legiſlative body, as concern civil or criminal legiſlation.

The general adminiſtration of the revenues, and of the ordinary expenditures of the republic.

The national domains,

The ſtandard, the weight, the impreſſion and denomination of money.

The nature, the amount and true collection of the taxes.

The declaration of war.

Any new diſtribution of the French territory.

Public inſtruction, and the public honors paid to the memory of great men.

55. Under the particular title of decrees, are comprehended ſuch acts as relate to

The annual eſtabliſhment of the forces of the Republic, by ſea and land.

The permiſſion or refuſal of the paſſage of foreign troops thro' the French territory.

The introduction of foreign naval forces into the French ports.

Meaſures for the general ſafety and tranquillity.

The annual and temporary diſtribution of the public labor and public contributions.

Orders for the emiſſion of money of all kinds.

Extraordinary and contingent expenditures.

Meaſures which are local or confined to one particular department, community, or particular kind of public works.

The defence of the country.

The ratification of treaties.

The nomination and depoſition of the commanders in chief of the armies.

The trial of the members of council and public functionaries.

The accuſation of thoſe ſuſpected of plots againſt the general ſafety of the republic.

Every partial change in the diſtribution of the French territory.

National rewards.

Of the formation of a Law.

56. All bills propoſed to be enacted into laws ſhall be preceded by a report.

57. The diſcuſſion of the law ſhall not be opened, and it ſhall not be proviſionally enacted, until 15 days after the report.

58. The bill is printed and ſent to all the Communes under the title of, *propoſed law.*

59. Forty days after the propoſed law is ſent—if in the majority of the departments, the tenth part of the primary aſſemblies of each, has not objected, the plan is deemed accepted and becomes a law.

60. If objections are made, the legiſlative body convene the primary aſſemblies.

Of the title of laws and decrees.

61. All laws, decrees, judgements, and other public acts, ſhall be entitled—"In the name of the French people, the ——year of the French Republic."

Of the Executive Council.

62. There ſhall be an executive council compoſed of 24 members,

63. The electoral aſſembly of each department names one candidate—the legiſlative body chooſes from the liſt the members of the council.

64. One half of the council is renewed by every legiſlature during the laſt months of its ſeſſion.

65. The council is charged with the direction and ſuperintendance of the general adminiſtration of the Republic. It cannot act but in execution of the laws and decrees of the legiſlative body.

66. It ſhall name, from its own body, the principal agents of the ſeveral departments of the republic.

67. The legiſlative body ſhall preſcribe the number and functions of theſe agents.

68. Theſe agents do not form a council. They ſhall be ſeparate, without any immediate connection between them.—They ſhall not exerciſe any perſonal authority.

69. The council ſhall appoint from its own body the exterior agents of the republic.

70. It ſhall negociate treaties.

71. The members of the council, if guilty of treaſon ſhall be accuſed by the legiſlature.

72. The council ſhall be reſponſible for any failure in the execution of the laws and decrees, and for all thoſe abuſes which it ſhall not denounce.

73. It ſhall depoſe and replace the public agents whenever it ſhall think proper.

74. It is bound to accuſe them before the judicial tribunals whenever there be occaſion.

Of the relation of the Executive Council to the Legiſlature.

75. The executive council ſhall reſide near the legiſlature—it ſhall have a ſeparate chamber and a ſeparate entrance, into the place of its meetings.

76. It ſhall be heard as often as it ſhall have any report to make.

77. The legiſlative body, may call for the preſence of the executive council at its ſittings, either in the whole or in part, whenever it ſhall judge proper.

Of the Adminiſtrative and Municipal Bodies.

78. There ſhall be in every commune of the republic a municipal adminiſtration.

In every diſtrict an intermediate adminiſtration.

In every department a central adminiſtration.

79. The municipal officers ſhall be elected by the aſſemblies of the commune.

80. The adminiſtrators ſhall be appointed by the electoral aſſemblies of the department and of the diſtrict.

81. The municipalities and the adminiſtrations ſhall be renewed by one half, every year.

82. The adminiſtrators and municipal officers have no repreſentative characters—they cannot in any caſe, modify the acts of the legiſlature nor ſuſpend the execution of them.

83. The legiſlature ſhall preſcribe the functions of the municipal officers and adminiſtrators, the rules of their ſubordination and the penalties which they may incur.

84. The aſſemblies of the municipalities and the adminiſtrators ſhall be public.

Of Civil Juſtice.

85. The code of civil and criminal law ſhall be uniform throughout the republic.

86. The right which the citizens have of terminating their diſputes by arbitrators choſen by themſelves, ſhall not be infringed.

87. The deciſion of theſe arbitrators ſhall be definitive, unleſs the parties have reſerved the right of appeal.

88. There ſhall be juſtices of the peace elected by the people in cantons, the limits of which ſhall be fixed by law.

89. They ſhall accommodate differences and adminiſter juſtice without coſt.

90. Their number and their qualifications ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature.

91. There ſhall be public arbitrators appointed by the electoral aſſemblies

92. Their number and the diſtricts in which they ſhall exerciſe their authority ſhall be determined by the legiſlature.

93. They ſhall take cognizance of diſputes which have not been finally determined by private arbitrators, or by the juſtices of the peace.

94. They ſhall decide in public. They ſhall give their opinion openly. They ſhall determine in the dernier reſort, either upon verbal defence, or upon a ſimple memorial, without pleading, and without coſts. They ſhall give the reaſons of their deciſions.

95. The juſtices of the peace, and the public arbitrators ſhall be elected every year.

Of *Criminal Juſtice.*

96. In a criminal purpoſe no citizen can be tried except upon an accuſation, by a jury, or decreed by the legiſlature.

The accuſed ſhall have counſel particularly nominated for them or there ſhall be public officers appointed to defend them.

The accuſation ſhall be public. Both the fact and the intention ſhall be determined by a jury. The penalty ſhall be applied by a criminal tribunal.

97. The criminal judges ſhall be elected every year by the electoral aſſemblies.

Of the Tribunal of Final Appeal.

98. There is for the Republic but one tribunal of final appeal.

99. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of a cauſe. It pronounces only upon violations in the forms, and on the evident deviations from the law.

100. The members of this tribunal are appointed every year by the electoral aſſemblies.

Of Public Contribution.

101. No citizen is diſpenſed from the honourable obligation of contributing to ſupport the burden of the public expenditure.

Of the National Treaſury.

102. The national treaſury is the central point of the receipts and expenditures of the republic.

103. It is ſuperintended by reſponſible agents appointed by the executive council.

104. The conduct of theſe agents, is inſpected by commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlature, taken from among the maſs of citizens, and reſponſible for ſuch abuſes as they do not denounce.

Of Accounts.

105. The accounts of the agents of the national treaſury and of the adminiſtrators of public money are annually rendered to reſponſible commiſſioners named by the executive council.

106. The proceedings of theſe agents are inſpected by commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlature from among the maſs of citizens, and reſponſible for ſuch abuſes, and errors as they do not denounce. The legiſlative body finally ſettles accounts.

Of the Forces of the Republic.

107. The general force of the republic conſiſts of the whole people.

108. The republic has under pay in time of peace, an armed force by ſea and land.

109. All Frenchmen are ſoldiers; they are all exerciſed in the management of arms.

110. There is no commander in chief.

111. The difference between grades, their diſtinguiſhing marks and ſubordination only ſubſiſt in relation to and during actual ſervice.

112. The public force employed to maintain order and internal peace only acts upon the requiſition, in writing of the conſtituted authorities.

113. The public force when employed againſt external enemies acts under the direction of the executive council.

114. No armed body deliberate.

Of National Convention.

115. If in a majority of the departments, one tenth of the primary aſſemblies regularly formed of each, call for a reviſion of the conſtitutional act, or an alteration of any of its articles, the legiſlative body convoke the primary aſſemblies of the Republic, to determine whether there ſhall be a National Convention.

116. The National Convention is formed in the ſame manner as the legiſlative, and can exerciſe legiſlative powers.

117. As far as relates to the conſtitution, the Convention confine their deliberations to the articles the defects of which cauſed their convocation.

Of the relation between the Republic and Foreign Nations.

118. The French people are the friends and natural allies of all free nations.

119. They do not meddle with the government of other nations. They do not ſuffer other nations to meddle with theirs.

120. They hold out an aſylum to foreigners baniſhed from their country for their love of liberty. They refuſe an aſylum to tyrants.

121. They will not make peace with an enemy that occupies part of the territory of the republic.

The guarantee of Rights.

122. The conſtitution guarantees to every Frenchman equality, liberty, ſecurity and property, the public debt, the free exerciſe of religious worſhip, an education, public ſuccours, the indefinite liberty of the preſs, the right of petitioning, the right of aſſembling in popular ſocieties, the enjoyment of all the Rights of Man.

123. The French Republic honours patriotiſm, courage, old age, filial piety, the unfortunate. They repoſe the ſacred depoſit of the conſtitution under the ſafeguard of all the virtues.

124. The declaration of rights and the conſtitutional act is engraved on tables, in the centre of the legiſlative hall, and on all public ſquares.

(Signed)

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, Preſident.

DURAND, MAILLANE,
DUGOS, MEAULLE,
CH. DE LA CROIX,
GOSSUIN, LALOY,
} Secretaries.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Suſſex County. ſſ. } directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaoſt-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 2nd day of July, 1793

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.